

macrourus), the others smaller (namely *Dasyurus Geoffroyii*, *viverrinus*, and *hallucatus*). All are readily recognizable by the white spots of their fur.

The new species, which I designate *Dasyurus fuscus*, is smaller than the Dasyures already described by zoologists; its size does not exceed that of a large rat. Its fur is of a very dark brown colour, especially on the upper parts; it becomes lighter on the flanks and the sides of the head. The throat, breast, and belly are yellowish. Small, white, rounded spots, regularly disposed, are observed on the upper part of the body and on the flanks, shoulders, and thighs; they are indistinct on the head, and are wanting on the limbs and tail. These spots are smaller than in any other Dasyure. The ears are short, broad, and scarcely hairy. The tail is long, cylindrical, and brown; it is not bushy like that of *Dasyurus viverrinus* and *Geoffroyii*. The fore feet bear five toes, armed with sharp claws; the first toe is the smallest of all, the second and third are nearly equal, and the fifth is shorter than the fourth. The hind foot is furnished with a very short thumb without a nail, like that of *Dasyurus hallucatus*; the other four toes are long, well separated from each other, and terminated by sharp claws. The body from the muzzle to the base of the tail measures 0.23 metre; the tail 0.19 metre.

Dasyurus fuscus was found on the Arfak Mountains, at the entrance of the Bay of Gelwinck, on the north coast of New Guinea, by the collectors of M. Bruijn of Ternate; and the Museum of Natural History has acquired the specimen. It is interesting to find that the Australian species which it most nearly approaches, *Dasyurus hallucatus*, in which the hind feet are also furnished with five toes, is only met with towards the northern extremity of Australia.

In Australia the Dasyures vary much in colour; some are black, others tawny, others greyish; and for a long time it was erroneously believed that these differences characterized so many species. It is probable that, when we know the *Dasyurus fuscus* of New Guinea better, we shall find differences of the same kind in the tints of its fur.—*Comptes Rendus*, June 28, 1880, p. 1518.

Gynandromorphous Specimens of Cirrochroa aoris.

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In part ii. of the 'Transactions of the Entomological Society' for the present year (pp. 113–117, pl. ii.) Professor Westwood has described and figured two gynandromorphous specimens of the genus *Cirrochroa*; but as the Professor does not state distinctly in what collection these singular examples exist, it may be useful to record the fact that they are in the British Museum, and were collected by Dr. Lidderdale.

It is well known that the butterflies collected by Dr. Lidderdale were obtained over a considerable area; and therefore it is not surprising to find that the two specimens above referred to are referable to different, though nearly allied, local races. The true *C. aoris* is represented by fig. 3 of the plate.